[CONFIDENTIAL.]

No. 17 of 1909.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 24th April 1909.

CONTENTS.

Page.

List of native owned English newspapers received and dealt with by the Bengal Special Branch ... 113

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

Nil.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—*Police*—

A disgraceful proceeding 115
Mr. P. Mitter and Police espionage ... ... ib.
Search of Babu Hemendra Prosad Ghose's house ... ib.
Dacoities at Basirhat ... ... ib.
Thefts and burglaries at Ichapur ... ... ib.
Police Rules ... ... ib.

(b)—*Working of the Courts*—

The Karur sedition case 116
Enhancement of sentence ... ... ib.

(c)—*Jails*—

Health of the deportees 116

(d)—*Education*—

The Calcutta Madrasa 117

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration*—

Nil.

(f)—*Questions affecting the land*—

Nil.

Page.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation*—

Nil.

(h)—*General*—

The New Province—A failure 117
Public Meetings in Calcutta Squares ... ... ib.
Civility and rudeness ... ... ib.
Manikganj bribery case 118
The expenditure on State prosecutions ... ib.
Objections to Mr. Sinha's appointment ... ib.
The Report of the Decentralization Commission ... ib.
The new Chief Justice 119
Welcome to Sir Lawrence Jenkins ... ... ib.
Sir Lawrence Jenkins ... ... ib.
Making over Bengal to the Bengalis ... ... ib.
Sir Edward Baker's Budget speach 120
Prosecutions for sedition ... ... ib.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Nil.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

Nil.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Nil.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The Association for the advancement of Scientific and Industrial Education of Indians and its work 120
The success of *Swadeshi* and the growth of the mill industry in Bombay ... ... ib.

[CONFIDENTIAL]

No. 17 of 1902.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

NATIVE-OWNED PROGRESS NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL,

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 26th April 1902.

CONTENTS.

LIST OF NATIVE OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL SPECIAL BRANCH.

[As it stood on 1st January 1909.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	K. P. Chatterji, age 45, Brahmin ...	4,000
2	"Behar Herald" ...	Patna ...	Weekly ...	Monmatha Nath Dey, age 40, Pleader of Bankipore.	500
3	"Beharee"	Bankipore ...	Bi-Weekly ...	Sham Sankar Sahai, Pleader and P. P. Sharma of Muzaffarpur.	750
4	"Bengalee" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	S. N. Banerji, Kali Prasana Sen, age 38, and Kali Nath Roy.	6,000
5	"Bihar"	Patna ...	Weekly ...	Kali Kumar Sinha, B.A., B.L., Pleader of Bankipore, age 35, Kayastha.	Not known.
6	"Hindoo Patriot" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Srish Chandra Sarvadhikari, age 40, and Koylash Ch. Kanjilal, Pleader, Sealdah Small Cause Court.	800
7	"Indian Empire" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Kesab Chandra Banerjee, B.A., age 45, Brahmin and Panchanon Mazumdar, age 35, Hindu Baidya.	1,500
8	"Indian Mirror" ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Rai Norendra Nath Sen Bahadur, age 60, Head of the Mahabodi Society.	1,000
9	"Indian Nation" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	N. N. Ghose, age 58, Bar-at-Law ...	500
10	"Indian Tit-Bits" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Satis Ch. Mukerjee *alias* M. Suttie, age 27, Brahmin.	300
11	"Kayestha Messenger"	Gaya ...	Do. ...	Jugal Kishore, age 36, Kayastha ...	500
12	"Moslem Chronicle" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Abdul Hamid, B.A, age 37, Muhammadan.	700
13	"Musalman" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	A. Rasul and M. Rahman, Muhammadans	500
14	"Reis and Raiyet" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 58, a Calcutta house owner.	500
15	"Star of Utkal" ...	Cuttack ...	Do. ...	Kherode Ch. Roy Chowdhry, age 68, retired Head Master of Government College.	400
16	"Telegraph" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Satendra Nath Bose, B.A., age 31 ...	3,000

II.—HOME DEPARTMENT.

(a)—Police.

269. The *Bengalee* understands that four Police spies or members of the Detective Police have located themselves in a house to the south of Mr. P. Mitter's house. Why these gentlemen should have taken up their abode in this uncomfortable position, or why they should be lavish of their attendance on Mr. P. Mitter, is one of those mysteries which the journal is unable to solve. At any rate, the neighbours do not relish their unwelcome presence. And if the object be to watch Mr. Mitter and his goings out and comings in, the journal declares it is a perfectly disgraceful proceeding, which should be discontinued at once. No respectable person likes the idea of a body of spies watching his movements, and it is specially annoying to the ladies of the house.

BENGALEE, 15th April 1909.

A disgraceful proceeding.

270. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* declares that if any urgent reform is needed just now, it is to make the Police the protectors and not the tormentors of the people. Who is safe from Police shadowing when a gentleman of Mr. Mitter's position and the ladies of his house are being subjected to this sort of harassment? It is hoped the matter will draw the attention of the ruler of the province.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 20th April 1909.

Mr. P. Mitter and Police espionage.

271. The *Telegraph* deeply regrets that the Calcutta Police has again become brisk in searching houses without rhyme or reason. It is reported that a revolver had been stolen from the bed-room of Babu Debendra Prosad Ghosh at his country residence at Chowgatcha for which the house and garden of Babu H. P. Ghosh was searched. Now Babu H. P. Ghosh is the brother of Babu Debendra Prosad Ghosh. They are members of a joint family. Under the circumstances it is impossible to make out how the police could suspect that the stolen revolver would be found in the house of Babu Hemendra Prosad. Another curious aspect of the affair is that the warrant was for the search of a stolen revolver, yet the Police officers thought it worth their while to take away things such as private diaries, etc., quite unconnected with the revolver.

TELEGRAPH, 17th April 1909.

Search of Babu Hemendra Prasad Ghosh's house.

272. The *Telegraph* draws the attention of the authorities to the helpless and unsafe condition of several villages under the Basirhat subdivision, where regular campaigns of dacoities, thefts and burglaries are being perpetrated with evident impunity. It is suggested that the Police force of the affected area should be strengthened with a view to checking such depredations by low class *badmashes*.

TELEGRAPH, 17th April 1909.

Dacoities at Basirhat.

273. The *Bengalee* understands that the residents at Ichapur have forwarded a memorial to the Inspector-General of Police *anent* the frequent thefts and burglaries at that place. The journal trusts the memorial will have the desired effect; and that the authorities will not only make a prompt enquiry into the allegations made, but ask the Police to be more attentive to their duties. There is a prevailing impression that now-a-days the Police are mindful of nothing except such extraordinary and semi-political duties as are frequently imposed on them, and that the increase of crime is directly due to this fact. That is an impression which the Government should, in its own interest, do everything to remove.

BENGALEE, 18th April 1909.

Thefts and burglaries at Ichapur.

274. While loth to judge from solitary individual cases or to blame the Police at all seasons and without sufficient cause, the *Indian Empire* honestly believes that the exercise of powers, often unrestrained by superior authority, and a desire to consult personal interest and curry favour with the powers that be, may be taken to underlie the action of a large section of the Police force. The rank and file of the force are drawn from classes of people who perhaps do not form the best material for the purpose. Indeed, Kahars, Ramanis, low-class Muhammadans, Pods, Chandals and such like castes can never be made to realise the responsibility that would rest on them as constables, corporals, etc. Not that all Brahmans, Chattris, Lalas and such others are above suspicion; but

INDIAN EMPIRE, 20th April 1909.

Police rule.

as belonging to higher castes they might be trained to work efficiently. These observations are the result of ethnological investigations carried on by highly intellectual men, both Indian and European. For such men the exercise of unrestrained authority can never have the chastening influence which would be the result in the case of educated persons. As for higher grade officials they too are often betrayed into dubious paths by an inflated sense of duty, by a belief in the necessity of securing conviction at all hazards and prices and by a desire to rise in the service and attain to prosperity. Ambition and avarice are both severe task-masters; and thus, in the pursuit thereof, it is often forgotten what is due to one's own self, to the cause of justice and fairness, to the Government and to the community at large. And last but not least, the direction being vested in European officers, with deep-rooted prejudices against the children of the soil, with the idea that living amongst an alien population they must be prepared to find everyone opposed to them and without any intimate knowledge of the language, habits and customs, of the currents and under currents of thought of the people, investigation into crime is commenced at the wrong end and a behaviour is assumed by the police which can never tend to a reciprocity of good feelings. The journal is extremely sorry that it is so, and nothing would please it better than to witness the dawn of a better state of things. . . . . The charge levelled against the people even by responsible authorities is that they are not alive to their civic responsibilities, and that they do not offer that aid and co-operation to the Police in the detection of crime which they should. The journal believes it would be correct to say that though the people do not often shew as much zeal as they might in helping the Police, they are by no means unaware of the responsibilities which rest on them as members of society and subjects of the British Government. The people do not and cannot aid and co-operate with the Police on account of the harassment to which they are subjected and so long as the Police are not reformed, there can be little hope of a change for the better, no matter what may be said or thought in the matter.

(b)—*Working of the Courts.*

BENGALEE, 14th April 1909.

The Karur sedition case.

275. The *Bengalee* says it is a matter of great disappointment to the Indian people that Mr. Justice Wallis agreed with Mr. Justice Benson in upholding the conviction of the accused in this case. The position taken up by Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair seemed to be so unassailable that such a result was not for a moment anticipated. It is a remarkable fact that the third Judge, while holding very much the same opinion as to the nature of the Police evidence that Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair held, should have come to a diametrically different conclusion. The real question at issue was with regard to the reliability of the Police evidence, and if Mr. Justice Nair's European colleagues disagreed with his view, their reason can only be that they know less of the Police of this country and the character of the people than Mr. Justice Nair does.

BENGALEE, 17th April 1909.

Enhancement of sentence.

276. The *Bengalee* feels bound to say that the action of the High Court in enhancing the sentences passed on the accused in the *Swaraj* sedition case cannot enhance its reputation. It is a most extrordinary thing for any Court to enhance a sentence passed by a subordinate Court. The High Court may be fully entitled to do so, but it is only in extreme cases that such a step can be justified. Under ordinary circumstances what the people expect from the High Court is that it should temper justice with mercy and protect the subject from official vagaries. In the present case, nothing could have been better for their lordships than to have accepted the Sessions Judge's view of the case.

(c)—*Jails.*

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 15th April 1909.

Health of the deportees.

277. Commenting on the interpellations in Parliament relative to the health of the deportees, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that though Mr. Buchanan declared that the Government of India is absolutely responsible for the health of the deportees, he avoided giving a definite reply to the question put by Mr. Scott as to

whether Babu Aswini Kumar, in consideration of his ill-health, was receiving the same nursing in the jail which he received at home, and which had benefited him so much. If no reply was given to this, it was because, presumably, no one nurses Aswini Babu in jail. On the other hand he is such a close prisoner in his room that no person has any access to him. He has not even the opportunity of coming out of his cell, except in the morning, when he is allowed a short constitutional walk in the compound of the jail. He is simply pining away in his dreary room where he is kept locked up almost day and night, in spite of the generous intentions of the Government.

(d)—*Education.*

278. The *Bengalee* is surprised to learn that the authorities of the Madrasa have not only refused to follow the example of other institutions who have closed on account of the prevalence of small-pox and cholera, but have thought it proper to curtail the usual summer vacation. It is reported that the students submitted a petition to the Director of Public Instruction on the subject, but the Officiating Principal refused to forward it. It is hoped that Mr. James, the Director of Public Instruction, will give the matter his best consideration and order the immediate closing of the Madrasa for the summer vacation.

BENGALEE, 16th April 1909.

The Calcutta Madrasa.

(h)—*General.*

279. Apart from the financial difficulty in the new Province, the *Bengalee* declares there are other considerations equally weighty which demonstrate the colossal blunder of the Partition. An examination of the history of the various districts discloses a multiplicity of officers and even a greater multiplicity of policemen. It is the repressive methods of the Government that are responsible for this re-duplication of the appointments and for the heavy expense which it entails. Repression leads to the strengthening of the Police and the Magisterial staff, and the increase of such staff means larger expense. If this expense was incurred for useful purposes, for education, sanitation, and the like, the people would not grudge it. But the money is spent in the most objectionable manner, and in the pursuit of administrative methods that are calculated to add to the irritation, excitement and discontent that prevail.

BENGALEE, 16th April 1909.

The new Province—A failure.

280. The *Bengalee* deeply regrets that the Government should think it necessary to extend the prohibition of public meetings in Calcutta Squares for another year. There never was the slightest justification for such a prohibition, which, though not absolute, is tantamount to stopping meetings altogether. People don't generally want to meet in public with a halter round their neck, and the fact that meetings must be closed half an hour before sunset has tended to make public meetings quite a rare thing in Calcutta. The impression existing in certain quarters, the Police, for instance, that the holding of public meetings after dusk has a tendency to produce bomb-throwers, is erroneous, for it is urged that it is since the prohibition of such meetings that the race of bomb-throwers has come into existence. A measure having the effect of making public meets a rare thing, is not a measure on which any Government could have reason to congratulate itself.

BENGALEE, 16th April 1909.

Public meetings in Calcutta Squares.

281. Criticising the contemptuous style in which the *London Times* writes in connection with the appointment of Mr. Sinha as Law Member, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says:—

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA 16th April 1909.

Civility and rudeness.

"There is a saying amongst us, and we believe it has its equivalent in every civilized country, that the worth of a horse is known by its ears; the soul of a King by his magnanimity, and the breeding of a man by his bearing towards his fellows. We think, therefore, that all Englishmen, with their high enlightenment, should always try their best, for their own sake, to avoid being uncivil to the people of this country. We believe, 'cad' is the word

applied to one who poses as a superior person to others, whether they be his equals or inferiors. Similarly, every educated Englishman will admit that incivility in itself is bad, and that it ought to be avoided even towards a 'Native.' There are Englishmen, usually exceedingly courteous to their own countryman, who will sometimes be very rude to the children of the soil. It should, however, never be forgotten that genuine courtesy, the characteristic of high breeding, does not sit naturally on such men, that with such men courtesy is merely an art which they have learnt only for the sake of the conventionalities of society. For, with a man of high breeding—a man who is by nature a gentleman—incivility is an impossibility, that is to say, he cannot be rude to any one without doing outrage to his own nature."

BENGALEE, 17th April 1909.

Manikganj bribery case.

282. Commenting on the defence plea that the charge against the accused in this case was the result of a conspiracy against him for his active suppression of *Swadeshi*, the *Bengalee* says:—

"The plea taken by the accused in this case is unmistakeably significant. Hitherto we have only known cases—and their name is legion—where men prosecuted their enemies on the plea that the latter had, in the pursuit of their *Swadeshi* zeal, oppressed or wronged them. In this case an accused person resorts to the same plea for strengthening his defence. What can all this be due to? In the one case as in the other the fact that this plea is taken, proves that there is a prevailing impression that the Government is against *Swadeshi* and that one has only to profess his hatred of *Swadeshism* to have the Government with him, whether in the satisfaction of a personal grudge or in the pursuit of *sid*. That the impression does prevail in the new Province cannot for a moment be disputed. Yet the Government will not move its little finger to give the lie to this impression. Far from doing that, Sir Lancelot Hare delivered a speech the other day in which he gave the *Swadeshists* distinctly to understand that he did not like them and their creed. Little wonder that the impression we have spoken of should not only prevail but grow."

HINDOO PATRIOT, 17th April 1909.

The expenditure on State prosecutions.

283. In protesting against the enormous growth of expenditure on State trials during the past year, the *Hindoo Patriot* states that although those who have the good of the country at heart, and love peace and order, cannot possibly object to any expenses that may have to be incurred for the suppression of disorder and crime, this is another aspect of the situation that deserves due consideration at the hands of the authorities. The point at issue is whether State prosecutions could not have been as efficiently conducted and at less cost by utilising the services of Public Prosecutors in preference to the employment of counsels on large fees. Such prosecution could not only have been as ably conducted by Government Counsels and Pleaders, but would have involved considerably less expenditure.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 17th April 1909.

Objections to Mr. Sinha's appointment.

284. Commenting on the objection of the *Times* to the appointment of Mr. Sinha as Law Member on the ground that he would be in possession of all State secrets, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says:—

"The Indian member will no doubt come across these State secrets, but where is the harm? First, we presume, as highly enlightened and honourable men the members of the Executive Council do not deal, and are incapable of dealing, with matters under-board. Why should then they be nervous about their secrets? As a matter of fact, we have always wondered why the governing authorities should throw such a veil of mystery over their official proceedings, when they have no other object in view than the welfare of the people entrusted to their charge. We submit, except on rare occasions, their doings should be open and above-board. Secondly, why should the Indian member betray the confidence reposed in him? For, by disclosing a State secret, he can do no good to any body, but will only disgrace himself and his countrymen for ever."

BENGALEE, 10th April 1909.

The Report of the Decentralisation Commission.

285. The *Bengalee* is of opinion that though some of the recommendations of the Commission are not acceptable, the recommendations, taken as a whole, represent a distinct advance upon the methods of Indian administration. For instance, the recommendation which, if accepted, will put an end to the one man rule in the provinces and place the Government in closer touch

with Indian opinion by the appointment of Indians on the Provincial Executive Council. On the other hand there are certain suggestions which are altogether retrograde, and which, it is hoped, the Government will not accept. Thus the Commission recommends that Commissioners of Divisions should have power to appoint Tehsildars and officers of like standing, that they should be able to post junior civilians and Deputy Collectors within their Divisions, and that they should be competent to invest officers with magisterial powers. This would lead to a deterioration of the service and to a greater degree of favouritism. The abolition of competition and the adoption of a system of nomination has already led to a great degree of favouritism in the matter of public appointments, the bitter fruits of which are bound to manifest themselves sooner or later. The recommendation of the Commission consequently means a further amplification of this mischievous principle.

The new Chief Justice.

286. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* accords a hearty welcome to the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins as Chief Justice. If Bengal was the first love of Sir Edward Baker, so was it the first love of Sir Lawrence Jenkins too. Consequently he returns to Bengal as an old and tried friend, with increased authority and maturer judgment. The new Chief Justice will come to realise ere long that he has an uphill work before him. For the High Court has now practically become a part and parcel of the Executive Government. It is, however, hoped that by his independence and strength of will, Sir Lawrence Jenkins will recover for the Judicial Department the ground that it has lost during the administration of a succession of weak Chief Justices.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 19th April 1909.

Welcome to Sir Lawrence Jenkins.

287. The *Indian Mirror* accords a cordial welcome to Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the new Chief Justice of Bengal. The High Courts in India have been rightly called the palladiums of the rights of the people, and have done more than any other British institution to broadbase the Empire on the affection of the people. There might be occasional lapses from justice, but, taken on the whole, British justice in India has not fallen short of the ideal which has been invariably associated with it. The journal consequently regards the appointment of Sir Lawrence Jenkins as one that will in every way help to maintain this high standard.

INDIAN MIRROR, 20th April 1909.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins.

288. In according a cordial welcome to Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the new Chief Justice, the *Bengalee* says—"It is not for us to treat the new Chief Justice to a homily on the duties of his office. He knows them and understands them better than we can be expected to do. But while we may hesitate to give advice, we may, for his information, state one or two plain truths. To-day the High Court is not what it used to be in the days of Sir Barnes Peacock or Sir Richard Couch or Sir Comer Petheram. It does not enjoy the same measure of confidence, and the position of the High Court has re-acted upon the subordinate courts throughout the land. The absolute independence of the judiciary is the ideal of the modern age; and educated India cherishes with reverence the great traditions of the English Bench. They want to see those traditions maintained in the quality of the justice that is dispensed here; and the High Court is the great tribunal to keep up those traditions. It determines the entire judicial administration of the country by the extensive powers of supervision which it possesses. The public feeling is—it may be right or it may be wrong, but there it is and none can dispute it—that the great traditions of the English Bench, unhampered by executive influence, have not in these latter days been safeguarded with that jealous care which was so conspicuous in the time of Sir Barnes Peacock and his immediate successors. We make no reflection upon any one. We state the popular belief, and we look to Sir Lawrence Jenkins to restore to the High Court of this province the great traditions which had won for it the respect and the confidence of the people of Bengal. The task is not without its difficulties, but we are quite sure that Sir Lawrence Jenkins will be fully equal to it."

BENGALEE, 20th April 1909.

Making over Bengal to the Bengalis.

289. Commenting on the possibility of Bengal being made over to the Bengalis, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that with all the existing advantages and under the protection of India, if the Bengalis cannot manage their purely domestic affairs, they deserve to be effaced from the earth.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, 20th April 1909.

The experiment might prove a failure at the beginning, but it is bound to be a success eventually, if the rulers are bent on it.

MUSALMAN, 10th April 1909.

Sir Edward Baker's Budget Speech.

290. The *Musalman* regards Sir Edward Baker's plea for an Executive Council for Bengal as the most remarkable portion of his Budget Speech. The creation of an Executive Council means the curtailment of the power centralised in the Governor, and the fact that Sir Edward Baker is disposed readily and cheerfully to relinquish a portion of that power, shows that he fully realises that Government exists for the people and not the people for the Government.

BENGALEE, 10th April 1909.

Prosecutions for sedition.

291. The appalling list of prosecutions for seditious speeches and writings instituted in India since January 1907, which has just been issued in the form of a Parliamentary return, testifies to the volume and intensity of the prevailing discontent. It cannot be contended that the political offender is a moral delinquent, and as in the majority of these cases the accused have been convicted on either insufficient or merely technical grounds, or, if rightly convicted, have been guilty of no more serious offence than that of giving emphatic expression to the prevailing discontent, it is not reasonable to expect that the conviction of such men would kill the discontent or diminish it. On the contrary the disproportionate sentences passed in many cases have had the inevitable effect of evoking sympathy in favour of the accused persons, and thus accentuating and deepening the discontent. The Government would have acted wisely if it had realised this aspect of the question and abandoned all prosecutions, save those which were clearly necessary both because of the enormity of the offence and the position of the offender.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

INDIAN MIRROR, 14th April 1909.

The Association for the advancement of Scientific and Industrial education of Indians and its work.

292. The *Indian Mirror* considers it a matter for satisfaction that the Association is making decided progress in spite of the cold attitude of the vocal *Swadeshists*. The movement is associated with what may be called genuine and earnest *Swadeshi* work, and furnishes the groundwork of true nationalism, in that it harmonises all racial differences. It also provides a solution of the poverty problem, and thereby renders a service to the people and the Government alike, by removing one of the principal causes of unrest in the country. If the Association succeeds in accomplishing these objects, even in the smallest measure, it will have done incalculable service to the country.

HINDOO PATRIOT, 20th April 1909.

The success of *swadeshi* and the growth of the mill industry in Bombay.

293. The *Hindoo Patriot* is of opinion that the speech of delivered by Mr. Fazalbhai Currimbhoy Ibrahim at the annual meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association, fully confirms the view that *swadeshi* is making a good, though slow, progress the country, and if it is carefully looked after by every section of the community, it may once more bring progress and prosperity to the country and carry the poverty problem to a satisfactory solution. The utterances of Mr. Fazalbhai Ibrahim give the lie direct to the assertion that the Muhammadans are not in favour of the *swadeshi* movement. *Swadeshi* being confined to the use of cotton fabrics, it is the Muhammadans who are more benefited by it than any other class, since the members of that community are to a great extent engaged in the hand-loom industry of the country. If manufacturers continue to work on the lines indicated by Mr. Ibrahim and capitalists come forward to invest their money in the development of the cotton industry, India will not be under the necessity of hiding her shame by the good graces of Manchester.

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL BRANCH,
41, PARK STREET,
The 24th April 1909.

G. C. DENHAM,
Spl. Asst. to the Deputy Inspr.-Genl. of Police, Bengal.

B. S. Press—24-4-1909—20x—96—J. A. C. W.